JOHN PAUL'S SUGGESTIONS TO HOTEL-KEEPERS.

HOW TO TURN OFF GAS COMPORTABLY-BOARDING HOUSE QUIET AND RETTREMENT CONTRASTED WITH HOTEL BUSILE-STAIRCASE CONVERSATION. [FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] SARATOGA, July 9.-If ever I build a hotel, 1

shall make some radical innovations. In the first place, the gas fixtures are never rightly arranged in bedrooms. They ought to be placed at the head of the bed, where one can read one's self to sleep blissfully. It would be a good idea so to arrange them that one could shut off the gas when good and sleepy without even having to turn over. I have sometimes got at this after a fashion by lashing a lead pencil to the thing-that-turns, then tying a cord to each end lof the pencil, and leading the cords over to the bed. It is a comparatively simple contri-vance, but it works eminently well when the thing-thatturns is not too near the wall; in this case you have to cut the pencil in two, which, thesides spoiling the pencil for ordinary use, does not give you sufficient leverage, and the cords keep breaking. Then, instead of ha annunciators or electric bolls, or any such fooleries that are always getting out of order, I'd attach the wires directly to the boys whose business it is to answer the bells-say to a ring in the nose, though this part of the invention is a matter for mature elaboration. By this arangement, I think one could "annunciate" that something was wanted, and bring an attendant to the room with less trouble than is now involved.

It amuses me to hear friends say, when asked where they're "stopping," "Oh, I came here for quiet and retirement; I'm at a private boarding-house." Now there is no place in the world where one can be so quiet and retired, if he wishes to, as at a large hotel. You are not obliged to know any one, not even the proprietors, un-less you break the furniture. And no one is obliged to know you, and, unless you are extraordinarily handsome and prepossessing, as is unfortunately the case with me, no one cares to. No one attempts to beguile you into conversation unless you iput yourself quarely in the way of being beguiled; to your silent meal you sit you down, and, if you are a cler-gyman, select your text with your soup, finish the first head of your sermen before you come to the tail of your trout, and slide gently along to the nuts and raisins -I mean to the final benediction-without a solitary interruption. Like a shadow you come, if you like, and so depart-whether you like it or not, for the waters are not fattening. At a private house, on the contrary, you must be introduced to the laudlady in the first instance, and she thinks it her hospitable duty to introduce you to every one else in the house. If you don't say much in the parlor, simply because you have nothing to say, she thinks you are bashful, and sooner than see you suffer in that way wades resolutely in to draw you out. It is idle to attempt to hide your head under monosyllabic replies; she will snake you out from behind the thin shelter of a"no" or "yes," and resolutely expose you to the whole roomful in your naked deformity of thought. And if you evade the parlor and slide surreptitiously up-stairs or out into the wood-shed, she will avail hersoif of your absence to go whispering round to all the wry-necked maids who read poetry and the stiff-backed old gentlemen who talk theology, that you're a very agree able and entertaining person if they can only "get at you"-make your acquaintance she means-and then they straightway go to "getting at" you. They waylay you on the stairs, particularly at the crooked section where the bannisters are weak and speed is dangerous to ask if you have read "Sorrows of a Sensitive Soul," Letitia Lollipop, and what you think of Père Hyacinthe's marrying a widow, and whether that marriage throws any light on the interesting question, Will Salt Peter Explode !-dimly connecting it with St. Peter, probably, And by and by they contrive to branch off on the "Shah," the Councilcal Council, or something else which the deem of cheerful and current interest to you, and which you know nothing at all about. Then at the table you are expected to be pleasant and sociable and make your self agreeable, and tell all the other boarders about your self and your friends and your family, and some invariable old wretch will immediately remember that at some retgote period of his life he has met some person from art of the country," and if you cannot instantly recall that person and prove yourself familiar with his habits and peculiarities, what church he attends, and which eye he has a cast in, you are looked upon as a pos to not come from Zone "part of the suspicion gets abroad that you to not some from your "past of the sounts;" at all 1 and if anything goes wrong about the house-of course nothing is cooked right, but if anything out of the usua order breaks loose, I mean; if the steel springs of your martress, for instance, in their constant risings against oppression, finally show their rebellious heads through the upper crust of cotton, and take your back to the extent that your dreams are harrowing ones, indeed; if your pillows, thin at first, become daily more atienusted until their relative thickness may be expressed by the equation, 2 pillows = 1 paneakematter, in short, what cause of complaint may com upon you, you cannot speak about it mildly and gently without "nurting the feelings" of "the lady of the house," nine times in ten the refined relative of some aristocratic family of princely potentates or potwallovers, who only "takes boarders" to fill up her big house-which she never could a-bear-and have friends round her. One does n't like to stand forth glaringly in this microcosm, illuminated by the blue-lights of femi

about it, and no-more-for-me-if-you-please. In a hotel, on the other hand, if the remotest part of the machinery do not run to suit you, if the whisk of a chambermaid's broom or even the buzz of a fly annoy you, you can agitate things in the abstract, raise a dust generally. The landlord is not a trembling moss rose too tender and sensitive for the rude winds of heaven t blow upon, or for you of earth to "blow up." It has pever occurred to him that he conferred a favor by sticking you up in an attic and giving you a banana or Sundays in addition to the regular weekly dessert; you can "jaw" him without hurting his feelings one bit, for he will immediately turn round and give some one els him "fits"-thinking it "more blessed to give" fits than to receive them. And the "domestics are always good, stout darkies, who know that they de serve abuse at all hours of the day, and in this guilty knowledge are only too bappy if, in the whiriwind o your wrath, a shower of boot jacks and things do not descend upon them.

nine vituperation, as a brute, when in reality one's only

a boarder! Oh, I've been there, you see, I know al

But I'm out of breath with my subject. Enough to say that I have lived, I have boarded, and I have suffered.

JOHN PAUL ON FILIAL DUTIES.

EARATOGIANS A LAW-ABIDING AND CHURCH-GOING PEOPLE-THE BELATIONS OF FATHER AND SON AS SEEN IN THE WALWORTH CASE-SOME GOOD WORDS FOR FATHERS-A POETICAL REMINISCENCE

[FROM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE.] Saratoga, July 10 .- One reason, perhaps, of there not being a greater rush to Saratoga this season is the feeling the villagors have in the Walworth matter. Easy enough to imagine the objection which the head of a family naturally has to bringing his children where it might become impressed upon them that under any ssible combination of circumstances they would be premise that I like the residents of Saratoga very much in the main I find them a law-abiding, water-drinking church-going, TRIBUNE-buying people. They have not given as many parties in my honor, perhaps, as they should have given; it may be that they have no come forward to offer me the use of their horses and carriages for drives to the Lakp quite so freely as would have been gratifying to one so constitutionally opposed to walking and so morally set against hiring teams as I am. Still, they have my esteem and respect When I can make a living nowhere else, I am deterpaper. Judson and Ritchie both tell me that this is what they came to, and I may have to come to it yet. I'd not be afraid to trust myself among the Saratoglans. But in the matter of this Walworth affair I scarcely think the Saratogian head is level. On talking with very many villagers I find the prevailing sentiment to be that Frank Walworth has been too severely punished for a comparatively trivial offense-a mere boyish feliv. as it were. Understand, I start in with no sentimental prejudices on the subject. There is a deal of cant about what you owe to "the author of your being," and all that, which won't hold water. It has never been clear to

my mind that simply to have been the author of one's

being gives an exaggerated claim upon that being's love

that the elder Mr. Caruthers had the younger

reverence, unless there are other conditions Bringing the thing down to a point not microscopically fine, it would probably turn out

a celebrated city in the East took its name from the off hand reply of a young man who, starting off with a gun on his shoulder, and being asked where was going, replied, "Oh, only to bag Dad," as though it were common thus to make game of one's begetter. The Orientals seldom murder their parents, which is not the only respect in which they differ from us of the West, but they are heathen, remem my part, however, unless love and care be bestowed upon the child, unless there be more motherhood and fatherhood displayed than the simple bringing into the world involves, I do not think that much filial feeling can be looked for. So you see I do not start in with much sentimental bias. But dismissing the relation of father and son altogether, throwing it out of considera-tion as having no connection with the case at issue, it seems to me to have been pretty clearly demonstrated that it would not be judicious to have a young man so excitable in temper, so swift to plan, so prompt to execute, so handy with a pistol, prompt to so remarkably set in his way as the younger Mr. Walworth proved himself, circulating around. Beyond writing an incalculable quantity of unmitteated trash, I do not see that the elder Mr. Walworth did anything that deserved the death penalty. It seems to have aggravated his offense in the Saratogian mind that he was the young man's father. This fact he might have pleaded to mitigate his son's righteous rage, but cerfainly it should not have been permitted to weigh too severely against him. But I base my opposition to the Saratoga sentiment on this proposition mainly: If every man set out to kill the man or men whom he thought deserved killing, the population of this world would be so materially lessened as to be scarcely worth speaking about. I can count on the one hand very many men who, I really think, in the best interests of society, should be killed; I could count, on the other hand-and if it had twice as many fingers could probably occupy them allquite as many men who perhaps think, conscientiously, that my existence is a blot upon humanity, and that I were better "wiped out." Remove the fear of punishment and it would become on both sides simply a question of who could start in first. The victims of my virtuous wrath would have been piled mountain high long ere this, had I given the rein to the impulse of the moment-I mean, had I yielded to all the attacks of emotional insanity" I've had. But the gallows looming darkly in the background has always exercised a sort of repressing influence on me-kept me sane, as it were. And I am glad of it. scores of men whom in consequence, for. I otherwise would have killed without any discussion of their desert—discussion with them, I mean—have been permitted to live and prove to me that they did not need killing after all. Had I blazed away in the first white heats of my wrath, I would have had to pass the balance of my life (had I got off with solitary confinement, that is) in writing eulogistic obituaries of my victims, in the light of subsequent events which cleared their characters. Not the least disadvantage of killing people you are angry with is the impossibility of correcting the mistake if you afterward find out you

the "dull, cold ear of death." Because I did not think it worth while to take the fact of the murdered man being the father of the murderer into account in my review of this case, do not think that I hold fathers in disesteem as a class. True, they are gullty of strange neglects of our interests at times. I find it necessary to summon all my Christian charity to enable me to forgive my father for not having purchased a few hundred acres of land in the environs of New-York City forty-odd years ago, instead of buying an calculable quantity of equally sterile soil in the far north of the State, where the woives were howling and still howl, and probably over will howl, for anything save a howling wilderness never can it be And while property about the city has advanced right briskly, that to which I refer has retrograded, is worth actually less than it was when originally purchased, for then a good many persons in quest of homes knew no better than to go and live there; but now, what with free-schooling, and railroads, and telegraphs, and breech-loading inventions generally, to say nothing of the advice frown broadcast, they know enough to "go West and buy a farm," choosing the chances of being scalped rather than a dead certainty of starvation, a But we should forgive our fathers for all their failings, remembering that they were not born so late in the age as we, and had not the advantages which we enjoy. I don't believe your father cut his teeth on a rubber ring, for instance; he probably

have made one. Apologies, remorse, grief, wails, and a

pension to the family bereaved, fail very unminded on

One thing has always seemed strange to me, by the way-that all the sentiment of song should be treacled out upon "Mam," and not one bit of sugar for "Dad." I don't object to a good deal being done in a praiseful way for "Mother," but I agree with the impartial critic who arked that the old gentleman ought to have a shot occasionally. Be mine the task to put in a lyric word for "the old man." I contribute these verses to literature not to show that I can do one thing as well as another, turn off a poem as easily as an agricultural my arrival here which may remind some of your readers essay; not with any intention to snatch the wreaths of their own experiences: Accompanied by two ladies, from Bryant's brow or rob Longfellow of his laurels I started out for a walk to Goat Island, but upon reach-(though if critics will draw comparisons, hold me not to blame if they turn in my favor); but I simply sling these verses at your head, good reader, in a feeble endeavor to do justice to a much neglected body of our tlently I argued the question, assuring him that he

Who hailed me first with rapturous joy,
And did not fret and feel amony
When the nurse said: Way! she's a boy!
My Father.

Who gave that nurse a half-a-crown. To let him held me-awkward clown. Of course he held me upside down! My Father.

Who ne'er to cut my hair did try-Jabbing the scissors in my eye, And cutting every hair away ! My Father.

Who set me in the barber's chair Instead, and had him cut my hair Like my big brother's, good and square ! My Father.

Who when I had a little fight ause Tom fore my paper kite i bit me, sold P sid just right? Father.

Who when Tom licked me black and blue Did not turn in and lick me, too— Saying "'Tis my duty so to do!" Saying "The

Who told me plack and luck must win, taught me to " put up a fla,"
I could trounce that Tom like sin?

Who pennies ne'er refused to plank, Nor dropped them in that mimic "Ba Where I could only hear toom clank f My Father.

Who when I wished to buy a toy Ne'er thought 'twould give me much more joy To send tracts to some heathen boy i My Father.

Who bought me ponies, guns, and sich, And gave me leave to fork and nitch, While he raked up to make me rich ?

And who at last, when all was done, assed in his checks, and, noble one, eft all he had to me, his son ! Left nir. JOHN PAUL.

IMPROVING THE ST. MARY'S CANAL. The contract for working out the last appro mation of \$300,000 for the improvement of the St. Mary's Fall Ship Canni has been let to contractors in Cincinnati The work is to be done on the new lock, which is to be reet wide at the coping and 450 feet long, and is to have a lift of 18 feet, with a depth of 15 feet of water on the miter sill at ordinary low water. Each wall will be 22 feet high from the lower end to the foot of the stair way; 394 feet high from the head of the stairway to the breast wall at the upper end of the foundation for the lock-chamber, and 264 from this point to the upper end of the wall. The walls are to be five feet thick. A set of guard gates will be placed 100 feet above the upper lock gates, and another set 61; feet below the lower lock gates. The foundation is to be built with pine timber 12 mehes square, laid six inches apart, and the space be tween them to be filled up with concrete. The timbers are to be secured by bolts and fox wedges and to extend at least five feet under the wall. The gates are to be run on rollers and tracks, and the towers which are used in supporting the present gates are to be dispensed with. The chamber is to be filled and emptied by tubes entering at the sides, instead of having valves, as in the gates of the old locks. This work will require excavation as follows: Rock, 30,000 cubic yards; gravel, 90,000 cubi yards; and the following materials: Timber-Pine, 60,00 cubic feet; oak, 13,000 cubic feet; pine plank and scan ling, 540,000 feet board measure; beside 1,300,000 fee board measure for putting in place the timbers, which will require at least 30,000 feet of drilling, fron Wrought. 406,000 pounds; east, 1,620,000 pounds. Cement, 10,000 barrels of 300 pounds each.

NIAGARA FALLS.

A COMMUNITY OF EXTORTIONERS. THE FRUITS OF CONTINUED IMPOSITION-THE LAST FREE OUTLOOK AT THE FALLS CLOSED-IMPOR-TUNITIES OF HACKMEN-A FARO BANK ESTAB-LISHED-BRIDAL PARTIES PRESENT IN FORCE.

TOM AN OCCASIONAL CORRESPONDENT OF THE TRIBUNE. NIAGARA FALLS, July 3 .- Although the season has fairly opened at this most attractive of Summer resorts, the hotels are still only moderately well patronized, and the proprietors are beginning to wonder whether, after all, they and their neighbors have not, by past extortions, killed the migratory goose that has hitherto laid its annual golden egg in their ample money drawers. How it may be later in the season no one ca tell; but it begins to look now as if the patronage of the hotels this year would be pretty much restricted to that of transient visitors, who will stay over a few hours, or perhaps a night, while journeying to other and less costly places of Summer residence. The truth is, Niagara, with all its grandeur of natural scenery, has a bad name among travelers who, like John Gilpin, have fragal minds though upon pleasure bent; and the perpetual demand for toils soon cools the enthusiasm of the most ardent admirer of nature, whose financial resources are

limited and who has rent to pay at home.

From the results of my observation, somewhat carefully made, I think it safe to say that there is now no spot at which a toll-gate could be placed through which y one would ever be likely to pass, that is not pro vided with an ornamental structure of this character; and while the effect is rather pleasing to the eye, it detracts not a little from the enjoyment of the scenery. Visitors in past years will doubtless remember with pleasure the one unguarded spot where they might wander beyond the reach of importunate hack-drivers and see the Falls, or at least a part of them, without paying any one for the privilege. I alinde to the little strip of land on the lower side of the American Fail. You reached it by climbing a rickety stile, which was in charming contrast to the painted portals of surrounding toll-gates. No one trimmed the trees; the paths, made by visitors' feet, were comfortably rough and stony, with now and then a projecting root to be clambered over; and the point of rock from which one looked down into the spray-clouds at the foot of the Pall was just as a rock bught to be. Now all is changed. The broken stile has been replaced by an ornate toll-gate, the paths have been transformed into dusty carriage-roads, andhink of it, ye lovers of Nature !- the miserable creature who owns the place is building a stone wall along the dge of the rapids to the brink of the fall, so that visiters may lean over it and look at the water. I was prepared to pay toll whenever demanded, without mururing, to restrain any tendency to thrash hack-drivers which might take possession of me, and to generally possess my soul in peace; but I confess that the "imrevements" in what they now call Prospect Park inspired me with a desire to catch one of the masons engaged in building the wall and throw him over the fall.

It must be confessed that the people of this village have learned from experience to spread their nets for small change, and even for legal tenders of comfortably large denominations, with consummate skill. There is no point on the American side from which one can catch even a glimpse of the Fails without paying toli. This, nowever, one must expect, and the aggregate tax is not so heavy that you need think you have not had the value of your money in seeing the Falls. Twenty cents is charged for admission to Prospect Park, 25 cents for a ride down the inclined plane-it used to be five cents-50 cents for a ride across to the Canada side in the little boat which plies back and forth, and 50 cents to go upon Goat Island. Considering the number of visitors to the island, and the small cost of maintaining it in good order, this is a pretty heavy toll, netting the proprietors a revenue of \$16,000, or four per cent upon the estimated value of the property. The story that they have refused \$1,000,000 for the island is without foundation, for no one has ever made them an offer of that or any other amount. The revenue from the Cave of the Winds is not large, as but few visitors care to risk the dangers and discomforts of the expedition, and the guides have an easy time of it. The proprietors of the island are not doing just the right thing by the public in neglecting to rebuild Terrapin Tower, which was blown down last season. The bridge leading out to the rock on which the tower stood is in shocking condition, and has been closed. Visitors are thus deprived of a very impressive view over the brink f the Horse Shoe, and although the owners of the bland talk about rebuilding the tower, they have now so nuch time in talking about it that visitors are not likely

THE INFAMOUS HACKMEN.

to get the benefit of it this season. The worst nuisances here are the hackmen, and one can but wonder at the inscrutable design of Providence in permitting them to live. These fellows are the most importunate beggars for patronage in existence, and I have sometimes wondered whether it is not cheaper to employ them than to waste vital energy in arguing the point. I had a little experience on the afternoon of my arrival here which may remind some of your readers ing the hotel veranda I was button-holed by the boss was mistaken, and that, for good and sufficient reasons, I should prefer to walk. But he was a man of resources. So cheap did he make it appear to do the island in a carriage, that it almost made me feel as if, in declining the proffered vehicle, which had drawn up in response to a signal, I were guilty of inexcusable meanness in not allowing my obliging friend to lose money that I might have pleasure tand enjoy my visit and only the recollection that I had once paid \$9, be-sides tolls, for yielding to the blandishments of a carringe agent, nerved me to refuse. With a look of mingled pity and contempt, he at last allowed me to escape, but my troubles were only begun. Between the hotel and the bridge seven individual backmen lay in wait for me. Some came forward smiling to meet me, and walked comfortably along by my side talking the matter over; some drove up alongside and walked their horses so as to keep even with the party and afford time for discussion, and one fellow opened his carriage door as we approached, and, when he found that we would not enter, kindly offered to lend me the money to pay the fare. Truly, we are a patient and long-suffering people, for in no other country in the world would alNingara back driver live to count his gains at night.

Among the other attractions at Niagara, this season, s a fare-bank owned and managed by a broken-down New-York gambler. This is the first institution of its kind in the place, and, strange to say, it does not meet with public disfavor. One of the property-owners and tradesmen of the place openly expressed his approval. of the game in a conversation with me, the other day, and thought it would do much to make Niagara popular with sporting men; and although it is a matter of town talk, no attempt has been made by the local authorities to close the place. This may be accepted as showing the demoralization resulting from the blood-sucking system by which the people of Niagara thrive during " the season." They will tell you how young men from the hotels have been fleeced out of every cent they had, and commend the generosity of the banker in lending them the money to buy tickets home; and I verily believe that the wretch who keeps this hell is looked upon, at least by the tradesmen, as a most desirable low-citizen. So much for public morals at Niagara. I do not know who shares the profits of the game, but I to know that I had not been an hour at the hotel before I was informed, without inquiry, that a club-room had

been opened where they played a "square game," and

NIAGARA'S FIRST FARO-BANK.

treated vicitors in good style. Perhaps they do, but I would not advise young men to test their hospitality upon the recommendation of hotel clerks and well dressed lonfers sitting around on the porches. INEVITABLE BRIDES AND BRIDEGROOMS. I now turn to a more congenial theme, and one which merits more kindly treatment. As usual at this season of the year, one of the chief sources of profit to the hotels consists in the transient but liberal patronage of very pleasant young people who come in couples, as the animals entered the ark, and in variety almost as great. Their new clothes and happy faces reveal the fact that a minude entered the ark, and in variety almost as great. Their new clothes and happy faces reveal the fact that they are not ordinary mortals, but bridegrooms and brides. Of course they try very hard at table, and brides. Of course they try very hard at table, and where they think any one is watching them, to make believe they have been married some time, and, consequently, don't care a great deal for each other; but they seldom succeed in deceiving any one, and even those who assume indifference most successfully are pretty sure to indulge it some foolishness or other that tells the whole story, especially when waiting together, oblivious of everything but themselves and their great, anspeakable happiness. Nature, to them, is but a reflection of themselves. They look at the Falls and think how entirely in accordance with the fitness of things it is that Lake Eric should throw heresit trustfully, and guishingly withal, into the arms of Lake Ostario, never more to part until they are lost together in the great occan beyond; they look at the rapids above the Falls and see no reason for surprise in the fact that she hastes to the marriage; they contemplate the deep green water just below the Falls, and see in it a symbol of the calm and placid, but by no means stagnant, happiness which follows union; they look through the bisulphide of carbon prism, which the obling little boy on the American side lends them for a small consideration, but the rainbow here it which it clothes the scene are pale and stokey compared with the roseate

and reverently thank Heaven that, if the course of their true love was slightly perturbed at times, the stream of life thenceforth has no such swirling, toasing, tempestuous eddies as this to threaten shipwreck to their new-found happiness; they cross the Suspension Bridge and whisper to each other." Thus it Suspension Bridge and whisper to each other. "Thus it is that marriage spans the chasm—oh! so immeasurably wide even when we seemed nearest to one another—which once separated us, "they go down into the Cave of the Winds; but the chief pleasure of the expedition consists in the fact that it gives the bride a chance to cling to her fond protector more closely, and the bridegroom a chance to "soothe sustain and her agitated frame." Then they return to the hotel, tired but happy, and when they sit down to dinner the bridegroom, however closely he may keep his seat, seems to fairly hover over his blashing companion—too attentive by half for an old married man, as he would have people think him. Ningars is certainly a delightful place to which to make a wedding trup, and no one need be afraid of discovery, for more than likely three-quarters of those whose critical inspection one creads at meal times are going through the same delightfully awkward experience.

In conclusion, let me advise those who contemplate a visit to the Falls not to make any estimate of expenses before starting. You will not come anywhere near the right total, if you figure up the items never so carefully. Above all, don't suppose that you can board at either of the principal hotels on this side for its 50 per day, because they advertise that price in the touristic guide books and railroad pamphleis. There is nothing so unpleasant as disappointment. If you are agoing to Niagara take all the money you have, and if it is not enough you can come away sooner than you expected. It is a safe rule to buy your, return ticket as soon as you get there; also put a few dollars in some out of the way pocket and forget about it, as you will than have the

A MAMMOTH PRINTING HOUSE.

THE NEW STAATS ZEITUNG BUILDING-ITS EXTENT,

ARRANGEMENTS, FITTINGS, AND COST. If the power and appreciation of Journalism needed any proof, a more striking one could hardly be ound than the fact that a single Geman newspaper has just invested nearly \$890,000 in one of the finest sites and buildings near Printing-House-square. In 1834 the German residents of New-York, feeling that their nationality should be represented in the city press, united in ounding a weekly newspaper, called the New-Yorker Staats Zeitung. Published at various places, and at first under the supervision of an association, and later by single owners, its progress was steady. By and by it became a tri-weekly, and at last, in 1848, its daily publication began. In 1857 the building at No. 17 Chatham-st. was erected for its accommodation, and answered very well for several years. The increased circulation which the war brought to the entire New-York press, at length, nowever, rendered that building inadequate, and the site at Chatham and Centre-sts, and Tryon-row was purchased. The dimensions were: On Chatham-st., 50 feet 10 inches; on Tryon row, 99 feet sinches; on Centre-st., ti feet; rear boundary, from Chatham-st. to Centre-st., 126 feet. Most of this area was owned by the Harlem Railroad Company, and was bought for \$220,900. The remainder belonged to a private owner, and cost \$30,000, so that the total expense of the site was \$250,000. Upon it the proprietor desired to erect a building, which would meet all the present requirements of the business, ee ample for any enlargement which the circulation night afterward require, and unite great strength and durability with a chaste elegance. The Messrs. Ferneach, architects, were employed, and submitted plans for a granite building in the Italian Renaissance order of architecture, four stories high, exclusive of the base ment, and a high Mansard roof. The estimated expense was \$400,000, but its actual cost exceeded \$500,000, thus making the total amount invested in building and site something more than \$750,000.

The building has thus a great advantage so far as posttion is concerned. It is, indeed, a trifle north of the real center of Printing House-square, but the completion of the East River Bridge, which will strike Chatham-st. near that point, will tend to bring the center of business a trifle to the north, and thus add to the desirability of the site. In its frontage on three streets it is very fortunate. Tryon Row strikes Chatham-st, at a right angle, while it touches Centre-st. at an angle of 125 degrees. The facade is curved at both of these angles, however, so that the difference is not unpleasantly noticeable. The facade itself has hardly a superior in the city. With its basement and first story of dark Quincy granite, its hree succeeding stories of lighter Concord granite, and its high Mansard roof, at a graceful angle, surmounting all; with columns substantial but not heavy, and winlows of plate glass, and of a beautiful arch; with rich but chaste ornamentation from the sidewalk railing to the crest of the roof; with bronze statues of Guttenberg and Franklin over the central portice, and with smalle bronze figures bearing the representative implements of the printing set in the great window overhead; and with a graceful flag-staff raised at the center of the facade, surmounted by a gilded pen for a vane, and above, and turning with it, an eagle with extended wings-the building is in truth a thing of beauty.

The interior fully corresponds. The foundation is laid 25 feet below the curb and 5 feet above high water. The foundation is of concrete, 18 inches deep. Above this are placed two rows of stone, one 14 inches and the other 12 inches thick, the blocks being 10 feet square for the walls, and 8 by 8 feet in extent for the piers. Above the foundation rise the walls. They are of considerable thickness and are very substantially laid. The floors are of iron beams, arched with brick, and the partition walls are of Plaster of Paris blocks, rather than of timber and lath. A similar precaution is taken in the Mansard, the roof itself being secured to iron beams, and the plastering for the walls within being attached to sheet iron, cut like a kind of woven work, so that the plaster may adhere. The building is thus practically fire-proof, though some wood is used for floo trimmings, &c. The vertical hight of the several stories is as follows: Cellar, 9% feet; basement, 11 feet; first story, 20% feet; second story, 17 feet; third and fourth stories, 15; feet each; fifth story (Mansard roof), 18 feet. The central and eastern parts of the cellar and basenent are used for printing purposes. Beneath the pave ment, on Chatham st., is the boiler room at the north east corner of the building; south of this are rooms for coal and ashes; under the pavement of Tryon Row is a great room for the reception and storage of paper, and for the accommodation of additional presses if they are ever needed. Within the walls of the building, and still in the cellar, are two engines, one for the presses, proin the cellar, are two engines, one for the presses, provided with two cylinders and connecting rods, which can be attached to the same driver, so that in case one breaks down the other may be instantly set at work. The other engine is connected with the elevator and pump. Near the engine, and occupying cellar and hasement, are two six cylinder Hoe presses, which are used simultaneously, the paper having recently adopted the stereotyping method. In the cellar, also, are tanks for wetting the paper, and in the basement are the folding and mailing departments. The Centre-st, side of the basement will be elegantly fitted up, and will probably be rented for a traver service.

On the first floor, through the portice at the center of the facede, one enters the great hall of the building.

be sented for a first-cost restaurant.

On the first floor, through the portice at the center of the first floor, through the portice at the center of the facade, one enters the great hall of the building, which is elegantly floored with bidsets made of Medlach tilling, and at either side of which will be placed directories to the upper floores. From the further side of the hall rises the great winding statrcase of iron with black wainut trimmings, which loads to the highest floor of the building. Ample halls surround each landing, and grated gates of tasteful design open into those hall-ways, which, not being occupied at night, night attract theres. The rooms at the Centre-st, side of the first floor will be let for business purposes, while those at the Chatham-st, side are reserved for the counting room. This is one of the most notable apartments in the entire building. The rich and tasteful cabinat work, the elegant chandelers, the rare variegated marble of the counters, the alternating marbles of the floor, and the choice frescoing of the walls, make the room seem more like a palace than a place of dollars and cents and advertisements at so much at line.

The second and third stories are richly finished, and will be let for business purposes. The west hair of the fourth story will be also let, while the other half will be occupied as editorial rooms. Almost the entire fifth floor, with its hight of 18 feet, its numerons windows, and its great skylights, is allotted to the compositors. A small room at the north-west corner of this apartment is of cement, as a precaunton against fire. An elevator rises from the western side of the stairway on the first floor, with landings on the several floors. A corresponding shaft at the east of the stairway serves as a ventilation. A part of it is partitioned off for this ventilation of the press and engine-rooms. The building will be heated by steam throughout. The gas pipes connect with the mains of both the New-York and the plantal days and with a tubular well which ha

present, would be much relieved.

The roof of the building is accessible by a stairway, and with its hight of about 9 feet presents a fine view of the harbor, and the outlying country. The several floors are provided with water, closets, and similar conveniences. The dishing touches yet remain to be added to the interior of the building, though the newspaper has been published there since June 16.

Never until this day have we known any good use to which the inclodious hand-organ and the soothing bagpipe could be devoted. But ah !-there is Starting with the orthodex proposition alone that existence entails upon one immunerable chances of dansialition, I do not know that existence in itself may be congruinted a boon for the bestowal of which any claim for graffinde could be made to be. True, the Orientals have as supersilitious reverence for parents, and there is no reason to suppose that hope for coming generations of civilized people since it

LOCAL MISCELLANY.

CUSTOM-HOUSE BURDENS.

AN OPPRESSIVE ORDER ISSUED TO IMPORTERS-IN-DIGNANT REMONSTRANCE AND QUALIFICATION OF THE DEMAND.

In every bonded warehouse of the city a Government officer is stationed, whose duty is stated to e to look after the merchandise stored within, to see that no goods are removed without the duty has first been paid, to keep an account of the merchandise removed and entered, and to see that the sampling of articles in bond is not abused, and large quantities abstracted under pretense of testing their quality. It is stated that the sampling of goods has of late been abused, and quantities of dutiable merchandise in this manner have evaded the payment of the Government tax. In every ase, however, such abuse is declared to have occurred either with the connivance or through the negligence of the Government officer in charge of the warehouse, and the remedy proposed by the merchants was the simple one of having efficient inspectors appointed in place of the negligent ones. But the Custom-house officials deemed another course the best, and accordingly issued an order requiring the importers and merchants to obtain special permits from the Custom-house for every article which they desired to have sampled. The following is a copy of the order:

ing is a copy of the order:

CUSTOM-HOUSE, N. Y., COLLECTOR'S OFFICE, June 28, 1873.

Storekeepers are hereby notified that no goods remaining within bonded warehouses are to be allowed to be sampled at any time except those bearing the marks specified upon the sample permit. Any storekeeper infringing this order will be recommended to the Collector for dismissal.

S. P. RUSSELL, Supt. Warehouse Dept.

Each of these permits rests an each of these permits.

Each of these permits costs 20 cents a piece, and as there are about 200 bonded warehouses in the city, each of which average 30 articles sampled a day, the amount of which average 30 articles sampled a day, the shocked obtained from the importers in this manner in a single year would be nearly \$400,000. Great inconvenience to the merchant has resulted from this order, as it requires him to send to the Custom-house whenever a purchaser desires to look at his goods. This incurs delay as well as exponse, and created so much indignation that a large number of merchants have beginged the Collector's office every day since the order went into effect and asked that it by rescinded. Their remonstrances have become so numerous and are urged with so much earnestasked that it be rescinded. Their remonstrances have become so numerous and are urged with so much earnestmess that the order has been modified so as to apply to a
cargo of goods, but it is still stated to be enerous, as
permits will have to be obtained for every additional
invoice of goods. Upon application to the Custom-house,
it was ascertained that the directions for the issuing of
the circular originated at Washington, Collector Arthur
disclaiming responsibility for the order. It is stated by
some that the Government authorized the directions to
be issued on account of the representations made by
Thomas Murphy and members of the Custom-house
Ring, and it is doubted whether any of the proceeds
received have found their way into the United States
Treasury. Treasury.

THE LATE ETHELBERT S. MILLS.

MINUTE OF THE BROOKLYN ART ASSOCIATION. The Board of Trustees and Council of the Brooklyn Art Association met yesterday morning and adopted the following minute:

Brooklyn Art Association met yesterday morning and adopted the following minute:

In presence of the sudden and painful event by which we are convened this morning, the death of Mr. Ethelbert S. Mills, drowned while bathing at Coney Island, we the Trustoes and Council of the Brooklyn Art Association, share the sadness which not only oppresses the personal friends of Mr. Mills, but which weighs in its measure on every citizen aware of the rare and generous forces which are now withdrawn from the public service. A shadow fails upon the city, in the unforceson removal from us, in the fullness of his powers, of one so attractive and engaging in his personal qualities, while so active, enthusiastic, unwearied and efficient, in planing for and promoting the public welface.

But as officers and members of the Art Association, with which Mr. Mills has been influentially connected from its beginning, and of which he has been for several years past the honored and sneessful President, ours is also a peculiar sadness. The loss involved in his removal from this institution, which he loved so much, and for which he had worked so hithfully, and so fruitfully, seems simply irreparable. We cannot revert to the many meetings for consultation concerning its interests, in which his wise and courageous spirit has been always manifest, or to the denghiful public receptions, which have owed so much to his tact and taste, and to his skill in combining and happily harmonizing the choicest elements in our society, without feeling our private sorrow multiplied by our sense of the public loss. The palpable gloom of this dark ecipse will rest long on the hearts of those who have here known and honored Mr. Mills, and on the institution with which he honored Mr. Mills, and on the institution with which he honored Mr. Mills, and on the institution with which he honored Mr. Mills, and on the institution with which he honored Mr. Mills, and on the institution with which he honored Mr. Mills, and on the institution with which hence the manifest

In stame and fame in the city have been largely identified.

To those whose hearts are smitten as by a bolt from
the heavens, in this calamity we offer the assurance of
our deep sympathy with them in their intense and overwholming sorrow, and of our prayer that the God of all
grace and consolation will comfort and sustain them.

To all the institutions which have suffered in like manner, if not equalify with us in this bereavement, we express our regret at the heavy loss which they also are
called to experience.

In commemoration of Mr. Mills's most noble labors for
this institution, this minute is incorporated with our
permanent records, that it may testify to others in coming time our gratitude and our grief.

Arrangements have been made for the faneral which

Arrangements have been made for the funeral which will take place at 4 p. m. to-day from the Second Unitar ian Church at Clinton and Congress-sts.

THE PEABODY EDUCATION FUND.

The Rev. B. Sears, D. D., General Agent of the Peabody Education fund, has submitted h report to the trustees of the fund, who are holding their annual meeting at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. He reports that in Virginia, 93 counties report a growing sentime in favor of public schools, 6 report no change, and 5 report unfavorably. The State Superintendent observes that the cities of Richmond and Lynchburg have made the greatest advance toward complete organization, systematic visitation of schools, instruction of teachers and commodious school accommodations. In Georgia no public schools were in operation in 1872. In Alabama the report of the State Superintendent is somewhat despondent. Out of a population of 1,000,000, there were 383,000 who could neither read nor write, and of this number 108,000 are men. In Mississippi some of the cumbrous machinery of last year has been removed. In Texas the call for contributions is out of the regular order, and nothing will be done until it can be ac plished in the usual way. The following States have re-

eived and from the Peabody Education Fund: Virginia, \$2,890; North Carolina, \$12,550; Georgia, \$10,-200; Florida, \$8,800; Alabama, \$7,000; Mississippi, \$4,856; Arkanaus, \$2,500; Tonnessee, \$45,500; West Virginia, \$14,950.

At the session of the Trustees yesterday, Gov. Aiken of South Carolina was elected Second Vice-Chairman, in place of Bishop McTivaine, deceased; and Gen. Barnes of Washington was made a member of the Board of Trustees, to fill a vacancy from the same cause. The viceting then adjourned.

MEETING OF THE PARK COMMISSIONERS.

A special meeting of the Park Commissioners was held yesterday to examine plans for the construcion of the museum building in Manhattan-square. It was, however, resolved to introduce other business communication from Mayor Havemeyer was read, transmitting an extract from the charter which prescribes that all the departments shall make reports to him of the business transacted by them every three months Mr. Bissenger, Chairman of the Committee on Natural History, tendered his report, and asked that the Com mittee might be relieved from any further duty.

Mr. Vaux, architect, reported that the contemplated museum building to be erected in Manhattan-square could be built for a sum within that appropriated by the Legislature; and the President was authorized to sign contracts for its construction. Some time ago Dr. Os good and others made a petition to the Beard that a sit for a statue of the late Eins Howe might be appropri good and others made a petition to the Beard that a site for a statue of the late Elias Howe might be appropriated in Central Park. The petition was referred to Frederick E. Caurch, artist, Mr. Vaux, architect, and the President of the Board, who recommended that before any statue is erected in Central Park it must be seen in a filmished condition; that the site must be reserved until after the statue is accepted; that sculpture works representing objects of beauty may be placed anywhere in the Park and that statues of any person should not be arecived there until five years after the death of the subject. A report was reserved from the landscape architect in relation to the recent change in the police force, after which the Board adjourned.

Matthew Metzler of No. 190 Fulton-st, was arraigned before Justice Bixby, at the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, charged with false pretenses, by Henry Gosweyler, wine merchant, of No. 176 Fulton-st. The complainant alleges that Metzler, in June last, pur chased \$333 worth of wine from him on credit, represent ing that he was owner of the saloon No. 190 Fulton-at., for which he said he had paid \$2,300. The complainant believed the story from seeing the name, "M. Metzler," on a sign-board over the door and Metzler himself be hind the bar; but when Metzler refused to pay the bili presented, and the complainant had sued him and of tained a judgment against him, it was discovered that

tained a judgment against him, it was discovered that Meizier was employed only as a barkeeper, and that the saloon was owned by his wife, Mary, whose initial was on the signboard. The accused was committed. A warrant was issued by Justice Bixby, in the Tombs Police Court, yesterday aftermoon, for the arrest of Moses alias Jacob Manheim, now in Ludlowsst, Jail, on a charge of falso protenses, preferred by W. Chisholm & Co. of No. 44 Broadway. It appears from the complaint that the accused obtained goods worth \$75 on 90 days' credit from Chisholm & Co. in Jane, by falsely representing himself to be worth \$10,000, and lalso to be the principal of Manheim & Co., dealers in millinery and hair goods, at Milford, Mass. Moses will be arraigned to-day.

THE DEOUTH ON LONG ISLAND. The drouth, which has continued with little

intermission at the east end of Long Island for about 10 weeks, is now becoming very severe at the west end also, and the farmers are becoming very apprehensive as to the results of the Fall harvest. The hay crop, now being gathered, is very slight, and the potato cont.

suffering seriously. Corn, which has stood up very well heretofore, is now beginning to wilt and curl up under the effects of the dry heat, and the foliage of the trees is turning yellow. The farmers along the railroad lines are compelled to keep close watch to prevent fires catching from sparks from the locomotives, as the grass and leaves by the roadsides are as dry as tinder. Several destructive fires have already occurred from this and other causes, and others are likely to occur at any moment unless there should be considerable rains soon.

THE COURTS.

CIVIL NOTES.

Judge Daniels issued a writ of habeas corus, yesterday, in Supreme Court, Chambers, in the case of a man named Samuel Schmidt, who was recently arrested under the Habitual Criminals Act.

Ex-Judge Vinley moved, yesterday, in Suoreme Court, Chambers, before Judge Daniels, to va-cate the order of arrest from the Court of Oyer and forminer in the case of Mrs. Woodholl, Tennie C. Claffin, and Col. Blood. Decision has been reserved. A number of applications were made to

Judge Daniels, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, for orders against Controller Green compelling him to appear and show cause why he should not be committed to the County Jasi in Ludlow-st. for contempt of Court.

Wm. M. Graham, ex-President of the Wallill National Bank, charged with embezzing about \$100,000 from that bank, was released yesterday in \$25,000 bail by Commissioner Shields. His bondamen are Samuel S. Graham, Mary Graham, D. Terry Graham, Geo. R. Graham and W. H. Wood. Mr. Graham has cen in jail for some months.

An order was granted a few days ago in the Supreme Court, Chambers, by Judge Damels, command-ng the Board of Apportionment to show cause why an appropriation should not be made sufficient to pay the palaries of the Judges of the Supreme Court of this disfrict from April 50 to June 12, at the full rate of \$11,560, and not at the reduced rate of \$4,000. Yesterday, when the case was called for argument, Mr. Forker, for the Board, stated that the case had been disposed of, the appropriation asked for having been made. Mr. J. H. Strahan appeared for the relators.

CRIMINAL NOTES.

Benjamin F. Gage, age 20, of No. 31 Harrison-st., clivery clerk for Robert II. Martin, roofer, of No. 70 Maiden-line who lie acief as collector, was committed by Justice Bilder in the Tumbs utilize Court, resterday, for the alleged embessionment of \$7.9, which he ad collected from the New-Jersey Central Railrest Co.

At the Tombs Police Court, yesterday, Matthew Medier of No. 126 Serilsane, was committed to await the action of the Grand Jury on a charge of obtaining \$100 s worth of cigars, wase, and lugoors from Henry Gosweyler, a higher merchant of No. 176 Parkonst, by representing himself as proprietor of the restaurant at No. 194 Falton-et. John Sgima of No. 417 East Eighteenth-st., charged

setting manufactured tobacco without a license, was communed day, by Commissioner Daymorts, Practic George Culturer and the Prince distington Culturer among the Prince distington with among time this port 50 doesn cases of over on the stemmer Calcidonia, were held, periodicy by the Computation Calcidonia, were held, periodicy, by the Computation Calcidonia. William Reagan, liquor dealer, No. 21 Park-row,

a streated vestering of special Deputy matrix Conf., in 0,000 dama, to legan in the Saprenae Conf. or Thomas to alleges that white serving a sometime upon Resgan and Matrix Court, by was severally braten by Resgan and opicitity with him. Rengan farnished but in \$1,500. At the Essex Market Police Court, yesterday, homas Brooks of No. 49 East Twenty-second at was committed on a

James M. Buckingham of No. 465 West Twenty

John Foley and Patrick Connor, charged with as-

Superior Court-Special Term-By Judge Freed-an -- Mason agt Mason. - Motion for almony and for counsel fee, &c., mid. Raiser agt Kohl. - Order vacating and setting saids judgment, Common Pleas-Special Term-By Judge Larremore

Marine Court-Chambers-By Judge Curtis, crard agt Romer. Modan sischarging the attachment on thing

CALENDARS-THIS DAY.

10. Confinents Inc. Co. 1 100. North egt. Colina. 142. Wilse art. Marshan. 144. Sefgeira agt. Highes, 151. Cameron agt. Highes, 161. Vermon. et al. 205. Hofmeyer agt. Hofmeyer. 208. Pulbus agt. Pulbasa. 208. Pulbus agt. Pulbasa. 208. Hill agt. Pulbasa. 221. Vanishes agn Pethons.

227. La the matter, &c., of 250 in specifical of Mortes
221. Vanishes agn Prince.
223. Kemps et al. act. Publis.

230. Kemps et al. St. Publis. 201...1 224. Maple den agt. Poliren wend 230. In the matter, &c. of Mos-Fisher. 231. In the matter, &c. of Burk-230. In the matter, &c. of Burk-Greater et al.

293. In the matter, &c., of
Lommberger et al.

231. In the matter, &c., of Bork-balder
232. In the matter, &c., of Boyle
234. In the matter, &c., of Konsola St. Ironus agr. Ironus.
235. In the matter, &c., of Lyon.
240. In the matter, &c., of Lyon.
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2493. In the matter, &c., of Lock Bart.
2404. Greenis agr. Income agr. Income.
2405. Medical St. Income agr. Income.
2406. Section agr. Income.
2406. In the matter, &c., of Lock Bart.
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2413. In the matter, &c., of Lock Bart.
2414. Caronias agr. The Marce.
2415. Alterion agr. Atheron.
2416. In the matter, &c., of Lock Bart.
2416. In the matter, &c., of Lock Bart.
2417. Medical Section agr. Atheron.
2418. In the matter, &c., of Lock Bart.
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2416. In the matter, &c., of Lock Bart.
2416. In 243. In the matter, &c., of Lock harr.
244. In the matter, &c., of Norris.
259. It the matter, &c., of Dorland Lock harr.
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25

260. In the matter, &c. of Dir-DEPARTURE OF FOREIGN MAILS.

HIDAY, July 18.

Malls for Newfoundland close at the New York Post-Office over Most day and Friday at 6 p. m. Steambing sails from Fortisms. Mo. ex Tuesday and Satwiday at 6 p. m. Dos. 18. Post-Ork Friday at 6 p. m. A Mett for Hibitur. No. 18 to local at the New York Friday at 6 p. m. and goes in Bieston.

Letter postage to all the West Indice, except when cold direct will be 18 cents the balf ounce. Paisers 4 cents such, which must be pregister at 18 to 18 cents the balf ounce. Paisers 4 cents such, which must be pregister to 18 cents the balf ounce. Paisers 4 cents such, which must be pregister to 18 cents the balf ounce. Paisers 4 cents such, which must be pregister for deathers are letters and France only, via Guessatour and Liverpost, the steambing sails at 1 p. m.

For Closes Malls for the Confinent of Europe via Brenze. by the steambing bentachiland, must close at 11 s. m. a Supplementary Malford ounle-postage letters and printed wealter is closed at 1 p. m. and on Pier foot of Thirle-18, Holosius, for all hurge, as 115 p. m.

Steamstip sails at 2 p. m.

A Direct Gorman and Francisco Closes May is searchy that lice.

Steamanip sails at 2 p. m.

A Direct Gorman and Prassian closes Mail is sent by this line.

Multis for Hayti and Veneracia, by standing Arch close at 2 p. m.

Steamanip sails at 3 p. m., from Pier No. 12 North River.

All Mails close at it o'clock a. m.

The Post-Other is open from 9 a.

to 11 a. m.

PASSENGERS ARRIVED.

PASSENGEERS AREITYELD.

PROM LIVURPOOL—In steamsing City of Montreal, July 17—e

Mrs. J. Manning, Miss Mary Manning, C. J. Manning, Ir., B. R. Bether
ord, Pat Heachery, R. McCann, J. McCann, R. Kennetz and with H.

P. Cornwall, R. Kyrans, F. Johnstone, C. Bolton, Mrs. Wilson and child,

B. Wall and wife, Miss Kies Fearstry, L. Pertion, M. Mass, A. Kyran, W.

J. Joseph and wife, W. Tufford, W. K. Faller, W. Bowne, B. Hardes,

J. J. Johnstone, Miss R. Helaney, J. & wold, Capt. J. Alterna and wife,

J. Bestern, N. G. Brickenthire, Henry Griman, C. Blory, J. Costa, Mr.

Johnstone,

Gebbens.

PROM GLASGOW—In steamably Pennsylvania Joly 17.—Ges. J.

B. Wass, Capi. A. D. Serisher. Win. Crawford, M. Leine, J. Scatters and wife, Eliza McMaster. Colored McMaster. Thomas David James, Annie, and John Cameron, J. C. Speedy, James Maloue, J. M. Thompson, John Cop., John Grag.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE

CLEARED.

Steamship City of New-York (He.) Jones, Liverpool via Queenstewn,
John G. Dain.

Meanship Union Sees and the Joseph Meanship Well Sees Steamship Wednesda, Paliper, Savannah, W. H. Garrison & Co. Steamship Wednesda, Prisk, New Heefford, Perrison & Woos, Steamship Wednesda, Prisk, New Heefford, Perrison & Woos, Steamship Steamship Ann Ellas, Ellipards, Polludelphia, Well P. Chine & Co. Steamship Regulator, Presman Polludelphia, Incitiarin Steamship Co. Steamship Regulator, Presman Polludelphia, Loriflaru Steamship Co. Steamship Stingbath, Cherk, Baddiniers, Steamship Stingbath, Cherk, Baddiniers, Steamship Stingbath, Cherk, Baddiniers, Steamship Stingbath, Steamship J. F. Dimerk, Steamship Stingbath, Cherk, Baddiniers, Steamship Stingbath, Cherk, Baddiniers, Steamship Stingbath, Cherk, Steamship J. F. Amee, Bark Madelford (Swa.), Jahorg, Aarhuns for inders, Tatens & Bockman.

nann.
Berk Maggie Horton (Rr.), Brown, Liverpool, Snow & Burgess.
Berk Admiral Tegethoff (Ger.), Rober, Bremen, C. Linling & Co.
Berk Victoria (Nor.), Joinson, Riga for orders, Franch, Edye & Co.
Berk Victoria (Nor.), Joinson, Riga for orders, Franch, Edye & Co.
Berk Peter Robland (Ger.), Bohr, Konigsberg, &c., Funch, Edye &

Co.

Brig Eunice (Aust.) Bellenich, Belfast, Iroland, Shoowich & Co.
Schr. Maggie Quam. (Br.), Foster, St. John, N. R., Henes & Parkers,
Schr. Minerva L. Welmore, Terry, Washington, N. C., Z. Mills & Co.
Schr. Minerva L. Welmore, Terry, Washington, N. C., Z. Mills & Co.
Schr. Minerva L. Welmore, Terry, Washington, N. C., Z. Mills & Co.
Schr. Maggie & Telloundl, McMarsh, New Berlin, Fergason & Wood,
Schr. Aggie, McDonald, McMarsh, Hickmondl, Van Brant & Bree,
Schr. Maggie McHonald, McHorsald, Helmindl, Van Brant & Bree,
Schr. John Mosser, Abrams, Wilmington, N. C., Van Brunt & Bree,
Schr. Laura Gertrode, Rick Fernachtin, Fin., Jed Fryn & Co.
Schr. Laura Gertrode, Rick Fernachtin, Fin., E. D. Burtbut & Co.
Schr. Tampico, Bouhoff, Indianofa.

ARRIVED.

Steamship Pennsylvania (Br.), Brace, Glasgow July 4, Larue 5th., th mules, and pass, to Austin Palinia is to.